

Buckinghamshire County Council

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health
for the Year 1946

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

	PAGE
Section A.—Statistics and Social Conditions.	
General Statistics for the Year	4
Vital Statistics	4
Section B.—General Provision of Health Services.	
(i) Laboratory Facilities	5
(ii) Ambulance Facilities	5
(iii) Hospital Facilities	5
(iv) Public Assistance Institutions	5
(v) Mental Deficiency	5
(vi) Welfare of the Blind	6
(vii) Maternity and Child Welfare	7
(viii) Day Nurseries	10
(ix) Residential Nurseries	10
(x) Ante-Natal and Post-Natal Examinations	10
(xi) Infestation of Head Lice	11
(xii) Premature Infants	11
(xiii) Care of Illegitimate Children	11
Section C.—Sanitary Circumstances of the Area.	
(i) Water Supply	12
(ii) Sewerage and Drainage	13
(iii) Housing	14
Section D.—Inspection and Supervision of Food.	
(i) Food and Drugs	15
(ii) Milk and Drugs Acts—Order	16
Section E.—Prevalence of, and control over, Infectious and Other Diseases.	
(i) Infectious Diseases	16
(ii) Vaccination	16
(iii) Diphtheria Immunisation	17
(iv) Cancer	17
(v) Venereal Diseases	17
(vi) Tuberculosis	18
Section F.—Statistical Tables, etc.	
(a) List of Sanitary Authorities in the County	21
(b) List of Registered Nursing Homes in the County	22
(c) List of Child Welfare Centres in the County	24
(d) Birth and Death Rates, and Infant Mortality Rate, 1945–46	26
(e) Comparative Table of Birth, Death and Infant Mortality Rates for ten year period 1937–46	27
(f) Notification of Infectious Diseases in Urban and Rural Districts, 1946	28
(g) Causes of Death at Different Periods of Life in the County of Buckingham, 1946	29
(h) Return—Diphtheria Immunisation for the year 1946	31

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE AUTHORITY.

(a) Whole-time Officers of the County Council :—

County Medical Officer of Health :

G. W. H. TOWNSEND, B.A., M.B., B.CH., D.P.H.

Deputy :

G. H. GIBSON, M.B., CH.B., D.P.H.

Assistants :

HILDA M. DAVIS, M.D., CH.B., D.P.H.

J. C. RONALDSON, M.B., CH.B., D.P.H.

H. SIMMONS, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

T. P. EVANS, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

(Also M.O.H. Urban Districts of Beaconsfield and Chesham).

A. M. CRITCHLEY, M.D., CH.B., D.P.H.

(Also M.O.H., Borough of Buckingham ; Urban District of Bletchley ;
and Rural District of Buckingham).

J. T. C. SIMS-ROBERTS, M.B., CH.B., D.P.H. (Barrister-at-Law).

(Also M.O.H. Borough of Aylesbury and Rural Districts of Aylesbury and Winslow).

Tuberculosis Officers :

L. T. BURRA, M.D., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. (*Retired* 31/10/46).

M. C. BROUGH, M.D., B.CH., B.A.O. (*Appointed* 27/9/46).

H. CLIMIE, M.D., CH.B., D.P.H. (*Appointed* 5/9/46).

County Chest Consultant :

A. STEPHEN HALL, M.A., M.B., M.R.C.P., M.R.C.S.
(*Appointed* 28/10/46).

County Health Inspector :

F. HARDING.

Mental Deficiency Officer :

H. V. ADAMS.

Senior Dental Surgeon :

E. KEW, L.D.S.

Supervisor of Midwives :

MISS M. F. WEBB.

Assistant Supervisor of Midwives :

MISS L. J. GRAY.

Superintendent Health Visitor :

MISS F. E. LILLYWHITE (*Appointed* 3/6/46).

County Council Nurses :

MISS F. ROSE (*Retired* 3/10/46)

MISS T. STUBBS (*Retired* 30/9/46)

MISS M. GRIFFIN

MISS D. TANTON

MISS A. PLANT

MISS H. M. LYAL

MISS E. A. MEAKINS (*Retired* 31/7/46)

MRS. L. S. LAY

MISS G. E. DOUBLEDAY

MISS K. A. LINE

MRS. I. GREENMON

MISS M. E. HYMAN

MISS M. C. HENSON (*Appointed* 8/4/46)

MISS A. WRIGHT (*Appointed* 6/5/46)

MISS R. GRAY (*Appointed* 27/5/46)

MISS D. I. GRIFFIN (*Appointed* 23/9/46)

MISS I. K. BAILLIE (*Appointed* 1/10/46)

Home Teachers of the Blind :

MISS E. BRANSON

MISS A. HAMILTON

MISS K. RUTLEDGE

*Clerical Staff :*H. H. YEA, *Chief Clerk.*H. BENTLEY, *Confidential Clerk.***(b) Part-time Officers of the Authority and others discharging duties for the Authority :—***Consulting Obstetricians :*

C. B. BAXTER, O.B.E., M.D., CH.B.

V. J. F. LACK, F.R.C.P., F.R.C.S., F.R.C.O.G.

D. M. W. MAXWELL, B.A., M.B., CH.B.

F. W. G. NASH, F.R.C.S., M.R.C.O.G.

A. R. WATSON, M.B., CH.B.

Venereal Disease Specialist :

MORRIS F. KORN, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

Chief Inspector :

T. H. JENKS

Public Analyst :

ERIC VOELCKER, F.I.C., A.R.C.S.

Bacteriologist :

DR. A. G. R. MATTICK, National Institute for Research in Dairying.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

The outstanding feature of this report for 1946 is that it shows that there has been no death from diphtheria during the year. The number of deaths from this disease has steadily decreased over the period during which prophylactic immunisation has been practiced. In the five years previous to 1940, the average number of deaths from this cause was eight, decreasing to four and three in the years 1944 and 1945. Since during this period there has been no great change in the treatment of the disease, it seems reasonable to suppose that this improvement has been brought about through efforts to check the disease by the immunisation of children.

The birth-rate figures after a slight drop last year show a return to approximately the high 1944 figures. It is, however, disconcerting to note that the still-birth rate has shown a steady increase for the past three years. The other figures set out in the various statistical tables call for little comment.

On the tuberculosis side of the work, your Committee has been particularly active, and it is hoped to have the new scheme fully implemented next year. The re-modelling of the scheme has not proved difficult since its structure was essentially sound. Full details will be published in my annual report for next year.

While on this subject, I would like to pay tribute to the work of Dr. L. T. Burra, who for so many years has been tuberculosis officer in this County. He was appointed in 1913 and retired during the year. Until 1939 he did the whole of the work unaided and it is true to say that he was known to and liked by every one of the more than two hundred practitioners in the County. He retires to live in our neighbouring County of Oxfordshire, so we may expect to see him occasionally.

The various institutions have been kept running at full capacity during the year. In view of the shortage of nursing and domestic staff, this reflects greatly to the credit of your matrons and others who have so effectively overcome the never-ending difficulties which arise in this connection.

The changes consequent on the National Health Service Act loom large before us. It is too early yet to see how they will affect your Committee, but on the whole it seems probable that the loss of the institutions may force us to direct our activities more to the preventive side, and this could only have a good effect on the community which we serve.

Once again, Mr. Chairman, my thanks are due to you and your Committee for continued help and support, and to the staff of the department, on whose loyalty and energy the final achievement depends.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient Servant,

G. W. H. TOWNSEND,

County Medical Officer

SECTION A.—GENERAL STATISTICS FOR THE COUNTY.

Area of the County—479,360 acres.

Population :—

Registrar-General's figure for 1946	...	...	...	...	353,040
1931 Census	...	...	...	...	271,565
No. of Inhabited Houses (1931)	...	...	...	...	68,994
No. of Families or Separate Occupiers (Census, 1931)	...	...	...	...	71,013
Rateable Value (1st April, 1947)	...	...	...	...	£2,703,523
Sum represented by a Penny Rate	...	...	...	...	£10,891

Births—	1945			1946		
	M.	F.	TOTAL.	M.	F.	TOTAL.
Legitimate ...	2,729	2,518	5,247	3,154	2,975	6,129
Illegitimate ...	273	257	530	213	236	449
Total ...	3,002	2,775	5,777	3,367	3,211	6,578

	1944	1945	1946
Birth-rate—			
Urban Districts (per 1,000)...	18.8	16.9	19.5
Rural Districts (per 1,000)	17.7	16.1	17.7
County (per 1,000)	18.3	16.5	18.6
England and Wales (per 1,000)	17.6	16.1	19.1
Still-births (rate per 1,000 births)	21.5	23.2	26.1

Deaths from all causes—

Urban Districts	1,782	Death-rate	10.1	10.4	9.8
Rural Districts	1,914	Death-rate	11.7	11.6	11.2
Total for County	3,696	Death-rate	10.9	11.0	10.5
England and Wales		Death-rate	11.6	11.4	11.5

Infant Mortality Rate—

Urban Districts (per 1,000 births)	36.5	32.1	26.8
Rural Districts (per 1,000 births)	35.0	33.7	34.0
County (per 1,000 births)	35.8	32.9	30.1
England and Wales (per 1,000 births)	46.0	46.0	43.0

The Infant Mortality Rate among Illegitimate Children in the County for 1946 was 46.8

No. of women dying in, or in consequence of child-birth	from sepsis	4	3	1
	from other causes	12	7	6

Deaths from—

Measles	1	3	1
Whooping Cough	10	2	8
Diphtheria	4	3	Nil

Principal cause of death—

Heart Disease	993	1044	950
Cancer	641	611	636
Bronchitis	188	219	165
Pneumonia	169	148	163
Influenza	48	29	35
Tuberculosis { Pulmonary	119	131	114
{ Other forms	25		
Total deaths from all causes	3,941	3,844	3,696

SECTION B—GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES

(i) LABORATORY FACILITIES.

The laboratory arrangements during the year have remained substantially the same as those mentioned in the Report for 1940. Examination of sputa is, however, for the most part carried out at the Public Health Laboratory at Oxford, and very few examinations are now undertaken at the small laboratory in the County Health Department.

(ii) AMBULANCE FACILITIES.

No important change has taken place in the ambulance facilities available in the County, details of which were set out in the Report for 1940.

The St. John Ambulance Brigade have continued to undertake most of the ambulance work. Only one local authority in the County, the Bletchley Urban District, possess their own ambulance, and another is in the possession of the Wolverton Carriage Works. Incidentally, considerable use is being made of the hospital car service provided by the British Red Cross organisation, and the Women's Voluntary Services.

(iii) HOSPITAL FACILITIES.

The Regional Hospitals Council have published a comprehensive report on Maternity Services and a scheme for the treatment of Cancer, as well as a scheme for general hospital provision within the area.

These schemes, which were submitted in conjunction with the particular scheme prepared by the County Council, have been considered by the County Council and adopted as the lines along which they would like this service to grow. Unfortunately, in view of building and other difficulties the time is not yet ripe for the full implementation of this scheme, and it is realised that under present circumstances it may be many years before the scheme comes to final fruition.

(iv) PUBLIC ASSISTANCE INSTITUTIONS.

The following statement shows the number of sick persons chargeable to the County through the Public Assistance Committee on 31st March, 1947.

	Men.	Women.	Children	Total.
County Institutions	199 (187)	293 (298)	29 (56)	521 (541)
Institutions outside County ...	1 (1)	2 (2)	— —	3 (3)
Special Institutions	14 (15)	24 (24)	1 (3)	39 (42)
Mental Hospitals.....	322 (318)	445 (447)	— —	767 (765)
Outdoor Medical Relief	136 (109)	393 (255)	32 (31)	561 (395)

The figures in brackets indicate the numbers on the same date in the previous year.

(v) MENTAL DEFICIENCY.

County Institutions. There has been no important change in the number of cases accommodated in County Institutions, 326 patients being detained against 329 for the preceding year. The question of extending the accommodation for children at the Manor House, Aylesbury, is now under review.

Non-County Institutions. Seventy-one patients, mainly adults, were in non-County Institutions at the close of the year, and this figure shows little change over previous years. The acute difficulty in obtaining vacancies remains.

Thirteen deaths occurred during the year among the certified patients, and seven patients were discharged from their orders of detention.

The following table shows the number of cases on the register on 31st December, 1946 :—

	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
In certified institutions ...	181	219	*400
On licence from institutions ...	27	42	69
Under Guardianship Orders ...	31	42	73
Under Statutory Supervision ...	159	114	273
Under Voluntary Supervision ...	89	69	158
Under Supervision on behalf of the Education Committee	56	33	89
Children in Special Schools ...	6	3	9
Public Assistance cases in receipt of Indoor Relief ...	6	9	15
Public Assistance cases in receipt of Outdoor Relief ...	6	15	21
In County Mental Hospital ...	48	35	83
Reported from reliable sources but no action yet taken	17	18	35
	626	599	1225

*Includes three cases in places of safety.

Supervision. This is undertaken by the Bucks Voluntary Association for the Care of the Mentally Defective, and the cases referred for supervision are regularly reported upon. Home training is also undertaken in a number of suitable cases, but this form of care could be extended with advantage in the future.

The Slough Occupation Centre continued to hold regular sessions throughout the year and steady and marked progress has been observed.

The present premises are unsuitable and better premises are being sought.

(vi) WELFARE OF THE BLIND.

The arrangements for the relief of the Blind on behalf of the County Council by the Bucks Association for the Blind continue to work satisfactorily. In the financial year ended 31st March, 1947, domiciliary grants paid to necessitous blind persons amounted to £5,316 15s. 6d. This shows a decrease on the amount of £7,561 5s. 4d. for the previous year, this being mainly due to the operation of the National Insurance Act, 1946. The effect of this Act was to increase pension rates from 10/- to 26/- per week for blind pensioners, and from 10/- to 16/- per week in the case of married women.

From the Annual Report of the Association for the year ended 31st March, 1947, the following extracts were made:—

The number of registered blind persons shows a slight decrease. On March 31st, 1947, there were 413 registered blind in the County as compared with 416 in the previous year.

The great majority are over middle age—302 being over the age of 50 years.

The ages of the blind population are shown in the following table:—

Under 1 year	—	65–70 years	44
1–5 years	1	Over 70 years	170
5–16 years	6	Age unknown	—
16–21 years	3		
21–40 years	43		
40–50 years	38		413
50–65 years	108		

329 Persons are classed as “unemployable.” These are principally elderly people, but there are 24 who have serious mental or physical disability which prevents them from working, as shown below:—

Mentally defective	7
Physically defective	3
Deaf	14

9 Persons are in homes for the blind and 14 in public assistance institutions.

The approved Home Workers numbered 24 at the end of March, 1947. These Home Workers are under the general supervision of the Royal London Society for Teaching and Training the Blind, and the Home Teachers also help by arranging sales of work.

In all 68 blind persons are usefully employed, and one is under training. The employments followed are:—

Basket Makers	12	Mattress Maker... ..	1
Boot repairers	3	Teachers	2
Dealers and shopkeepers	4	Tuners	6
Knitters (hand and machine)	8	Telephonists	4
Music Teachers	2	Sighted Industry	10
Typists and Clerks	3	Packer	4
Carpenter	1	Miscellaneous	6
Gardeners	2		

The Association continues to co-operate with the British Wireless for the Blind Fund, and assists in the maintenance of the sets. During the year £127 10s. 9d. was expended in providing new batteries, and for repairs and replacement of parts.

The Home Teachers carry out the duties of giving instruction in the homes of blind persons in Braille, Moon and several handicrafts. The total number of visits paid was 3828, this number including 47 visits to evacuated blind persons.

During the year a Home was established for the reception of blind persons, mainly elderly who are unable to receive care and attention in any other way. The Bucks Association for the Blind from their voluntary funds purchased a residence known as Ashwells, Tylers Green, near High Wycombe and have undertaken to equip it. The County Council will be responsible for the running costs and a management Committee for the Home has been appointed consisting of members of the Public Health and Housing Committee and the Central Committee of the Association.

(vii) MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

This section of the Report, in so far as it deals with the midwifery services and registered nursing homes, refers to the whole administrative County. The Borough of High Wycombe is a separate Maternity and Child Welfare Authority, and details of its child welfare work will be included in the Report of the Medical Officer of the Borough.

(a) **Midwifery Services.** The number of midwives who notified their intention to practice was 239. Of this number, 147 were domiciliary midwives, 75 institutional, and 17 acted in a temporary capacity.

The number of cases attended by midwives was as follows :—

	1944	1945	1946
Cases attended as midwives	3,078	2,613	3,135
Cases attended as maternity nurses ...	3,070	2,446	3,289

In accordance with the rules of the Central Midwives' Board, notifications were received from midwives during the year, as follows :—

Notices of sending for medical aid...	...	...	867 (726 mothers). (141 infants)
Still births ... ..	...	...	46
Deaths of mothers ... ..	...	...	2
Deaths of infants ... ..	...	...	33

During the year the Supervisor of Midwives made 368 visits of inspection to midwives.

In July, 1944, it was agreed that requisite training in the administration of gas and air analgesia should be provided for nurse midwives on the basis that each midwife took a minimum of 20 cases per annum.

During the year 3 district nurse midwives were trained in the administration of gas and air analgesia, and arrangements have been made to obtain the necessary apparatus for use by them.

The existing arrangements for the supply to district nurse-midwives of the necessary outfits to enable them to take blood pressure in ante-natal cases, and for instruction in the use of such apparatus have been continued. During the year seven such outfits were issued to district nurse-midwives.

The supply of sterilized maternity outfits was continued. Outfits are issued by the Supervisor of Midwives to district nurse-midwives for sale to expectant mothers, and arrangements were made for them to be supplied at half-cost in certain necessitous cases. During the year, a total of 814 outfits were sold.

(b) **Registered Nursing Homes.** The County Council exercises the powers under the Public Health Act, 1936, over the whole county, and has not delegated its powers to any District Council.

The following particulars are given of action taken during 1946 :—

1. No. of applications for registration	7
2. No. of homes registered	7
3. No. of orders made refusing or cancelling registration	—
4. No. of appeals made against such orders... ..	—
5. No. of cases in which such orders have been :—	
(a) confirmed on appeal	—
(b) withdrawn	—
(c) refused	—

A current list of Registered Nursing Homes in the County is set out in Section F (b) of this Report.

(c) **Child Welfare Centres.** In July a scheme was approved for the re-organisation of Child Welfare Centres. The scheme provided for an additional 13 Centres, and also for additional sessions at certain of the 75 Centres already in operation in the County (excluding the Borough of High Wycombe). In addition a mobile centre is in process of being established, to operate from convenient centres to minimise travelling, for the purpose of providing child welfare facilities for isolated villages mainly in the north of the County, which are not large enough to warrant the establishment of a permanent child welfare centre.

The scheme is being developed and seven new Centres were opened during 1946. It is hoped that the mobile centre mentioned above will commence operations early in 1947.

The following table gives particulars of the attendances at the Child Welfare Centres operating during the year :—

(1)	No. of Centres operating at end of year	...	...	...	...	...	78
(2)	No. of times Centres opened	...	...	...	...	...	1787
(3)	No. of attendances by Medical Officers	...	...	...	...	...	979
(4)	No. of children who first attended during the year and who, at their first attendance, were :—						
	(a) Under one year of age	...	...	...	...	...	2476
	(b) Between one and five years	...	...	...	...	...	756
(5)	No. of individual children who attended during year and who, at the end of the year, were :—						
	(a) Under one year of age	...	...	...	...	...	1959
	(b) Between one and five years	...	...	...	...	...	2234
(6)	Total No. of children presented for examination by the Medical Officer	...	...	...	...	...	11235
(7)	No. of mothers attending with children for the first time	...	...	...	...	...	3856
(8)	No. of expectant mothers who have attended at least once...	...	...	...	...	...	567

Appendix (c) at the end of the Report gives details of the Centres in operation at the time of publication.

(d) **Health Visiting.** In conjunction with the scheme for extending child welfare centres, proposals were also approved for the Superintendent Health Visitor to co-ordinate the work of the county and district health visitors. To effect this re-arrangement the full-time health visiting staff is to be increased from 14 to 24 as soon as practicable to take over home visiting, child welfare centres and other duties in designated areas in the County. These revisions will take time in view of the extreme difficulty in securing staff. At the end of 1946 there were 15 whole-time permanent and temporary county health visitors and the services of 77 district nurses were available by arrangement with voluntary nursing associations.

The following is a summary of visits paid during 1946 :—

	FIRST VISITS.	TOTAL VISITS.
Expectant Mothers	3,200	14,768
Children under one year of age	4,250	13,137
Children between 1-5 years of age	—	24,327

(e) **Milk Assistance Scheme.** The scheme for the supply of liquid milk to expectant mothers and young children, introduced by the Ministry of Health in 1940, is still in force. It has, therefore, only been necessary for a very small amount of dried milk to be issued free of charge through infant welfare centres.

(f) **Dental Treatment of Expectant and Nursing Mothers.** The dental treatment of expectant and nursing mothers and infants up to five years of age continues to be carried out by private dental practitioners on similar lines to previous years, whereby the County Council bear half the cost of treatment in approved cases. Charges for the work are based upon the scale for dental benefit provided by approved societies under the National Health Insurance Act.

The following table shows the numbers who have received treatment during the past three years :—

	1944.	1945.	1946.
Expectant and Nursing Mothers	50	47	36
Infants up to five years of age	1	1	—

This scheme can only be described as unsatisfactory, although it worked fairly well before the war. With the shortage of private dentists in the County, it is difficult to arrange for treatment, and it is hoped to initiate a county service in connection with the school dental scheme to make this service more efficient.

(g) **Maternity Accommodation.** During the year it was possible to complete arrangements for the establishment of a maternity home to be known as "The Stone," Chalfont St. Giles, and the first cases were admitted in November. This unit provides for ten beds and will greatly assist in dealing with maternity cases in the south-eastern part of the county.

Arrangements were also well advanced for the establishment of a maternity unit at "Westbury," Newport Pagnell, for cases from the northern part of the county. This unit will accommodate five cases initially, to be increased to ten.

In addition negotiations were almost completed by the end of the year for the use of some fourteen beds for maternity cases in the Canadian Red Cross Memorial Hospital, Taplow. This provision will greatly help a pressing need for maternity accommodation, particularly in the southern half of the County. Full specialist and obstetrical services will be available in this unit.

The maternity home at Colinswood, with its excellent medical facilities, is still much appreciated and is maintaining full bookings.

The following table shows the number of maternity cases admitted from this County during 1946, to the various institutions:—

	Total No. of cases admitted from County.	No. of Cases admitted under County Council Scheme.
County Council Maternity Homes.		
Colinswood, Farnham Common	420	420
*The Stone, Chalfont St. Giles	16	16
Cases admitted by agreement.		
Mid-Bucks Maternity Home, Aylesbury	16	16
Royal Bucks Hospital, Aylesbury	218	94
Radcliffe Infirmary, Oxford	54	41
County Hospital, Bedford	19	19
Municipal Maternity Home, High Wycombe	72	72
Burlington Road Maternity Home, Slough	217	44
Barratt Maternity Home, Northampton	165	54
Royal Berkshire Hospital, Reading	9	9
†Charing Cross, Ashridge	66	66
Shardeloes Emergency Maternity Hospital, Amersham	208	208
Borough Maternity Hospital, Luton	3	3

*Commenced admissions November, 1946.

†Closed March, 1946.

(h) **Emergency Maternity Hospital.** The maternity hospital at Shardeloes, Amersham, with its associated ante-natal and post-natal residences, has been maintained during 1946.

The following is a summary of cases admitted during the year:—

No. of Births	700
No. of Admissions	778
No. of Stillbirths	14 (2·0%)
No. of Breech Presentations	18 (2·57%)
No. of Ante-partum Haemorrhage	7 (1·0%)
No. of Post-partum Haemorrhage	75 (10·7%)
No. of Caesarean Sections	5 (0·71%)
No. of Forceps Deliveries	45 (6·42%)
No. of Twins	7 (1·0%)
No. of Neo-Natal Deaths	15 (2·14%)
No. of Maternal Deaths	—

(i) **Child Life Protection.** Under Sections 206 to 220 of the Public Health Act, 1936, the County Council, as the Maternity and Child Welfare authority, is responsible for the supervision of children under nine years of age received for reward. This supervision is exercised by the County Council Health Visitors, who undertake the duties of Child Protection Visitors.

At the end of the year there were 72 persons registered as foster-parents, having a total of 106 children in their care. No deaths of foster-children were reported during the year.

(viii) DAY NURSERIES.

In December, 1945, a Circular (221/45), issued jointly by the Ministry of Health and the Ministry of Education, suggested that as from 1st April, 1946, the Local Education Authority should provide nursery schools and classes for children 2 to 5 years of age, and that the Welfare Authority should provide for children under two years of age, by means of day nurseries and daily guardian schemes, afternoon creches and "sitters-in" schemes. Arrangements were accordingly made for the continuance of the day nurseries (formerly known as war-time nurseries) at Baylis Court and Manor Park, Slough, and at Walton Cottage, Aylesbury, together with the hostel for nursery staff at Slough.

Consideration has also been given to the possibility of implementing the Ministry's suggestions regarding daily guardian schemes, etc., but it has not been found practicable.

The demand for nursery accommodation both at Slough and Aylesbury cannot be met with the present accommodation, and there is an extensive waiting list in each area.

It is interesting to note that the two nurseries at Slough are recognised as Training Schools, in accordance with Ministry of Health Circular 126/45, for the National Nursery Examination Board Certificate.

The following table shows the position at the end of 1946 :—

	Accom- modation.	No. on Register.	Average Monthly Attendance.
Walton College, Aylesbury ...	... 42	44	35
Baylis Court, Slough ...	... 40	42	36
Manor Park, Slough ...	... 48	48	42
	130	134	113

(ix) RESIDENTIAL NURSERIES.

The short-stay nursery at Burnham was fully utilised during the year, 133 cases being admitted as compared with 130 in 1945. This represented an average stay of 37 days.

Towards the end of the year it was considered necessary to review the position, so as to provide accommodation for both long-stay and short-stay cases. Arrangements were accordingly made for Burnham to be used solely as a long-stay nursery and for short-stay cases to be accommodated at "Brookside," Slough. These latter premises had been used temporarily for accommodating mothers with illegitimate children, but it was considered that better use could be made of the accommodation for nursery purposes.

Both the residential nurseries are also recognised as Training Schools for the National Nursery Examination Board Certificate.

(x) ANTE-NATAL AND POST-NATAL EXAMINATIONS.

The ante-natal examination of expectant mothers, under the arrangement made by the County Council with private medical practitioners, has continued, and during the year, 1,684 examinations were made as against 1,405 in 1945.

The extension of this scheme to provide for post-natal examinations where desired has also continued, but the number of 460 as compared with 572 in 1945, can hardly be regarded as satisfactory in view of the increase in the number of ante-natal examinations, and is undoubtedly far from the figure which one might reasonably expect.

(xi) INFESTATION OF HEAD LICE.

Reference was made in the Report for 1943 to the arrangements made for complying with the request of the Ministry of Health in their Circular 2831 relating to the following-up of children found to be infested with head lice.

Supplies of Lethane were again available and treatment by this method has continued to be quite satisfactory. Supplies have now been made available for the treatment of school children. Again there was no instance of it being found necessary for a district health visitor to request a special follow-up.

(xii) PREMATURE INFANTS.

The recommendations contained in Ministry of Health Circular 20/44, relating to the care of premature infants, have been implemented as far as is possible under present conditions, and special arrangements have been made for the health visiting of premature infants, both immediately after the confinement has taken place in the home and on their discharge from hospital. Arrangements have been made for the admission to hospital of certain premature infants without their mothers, and three such cases were admitted during the year.

Four special portable cots for premature babies are available for domiciliary use.

A space is provided on the Notification of Birth forms for recording birth weights of 5½ lbs. or less and the number of such cases notified during 1946 was as follows :—

	Total.	Died during first 24 hours.	Survived at end of one month.
Domiciliary	90	12	63
Institutional	112	11	91

(xiii) CARE OF ILLEGITIMATE CHILDREN.

During the year the County Council Social Welfare Worker has dealt with problems arising out of the care of illegitimate children. She has enjoyed the co-operation of welfare workers employed by voluntary moral welfare associations, health visitors, probation officers, hospital almoners, all of whom referred to her appropriate cases.

A hostel intended to accommodate unmarried mothers for short periods before and after confinement was opened at Slough, in August. Experience proved that this type of hostel was not used sufficiently to justify its expense and in December this home was taken over for another purpose.

The acute difficulties in relation to unmarried pregnant girls and those with small infants tended to decrease as concentrations of troops moved out of Bucks. In place of this problem arose that of the girl with a child of 1-5 years. Landladies will not care for the toddler while the mother goes to work, and private employers will not tolerate a toddler running about the house. Day nursery accommodation is limited.

Demand for adoption by mothers of illegitimate children increased as foster mothers became more difficult to find and housing accommodation for a girl and her infant impossible to obtain at a reasonable rent.

SECTION C.—SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

(i) **Water Supply** The Engineer of the Bucks Water Board reports as follows :—

The Bucks Water Board came into existence in 1937 with the passing of the Bucks Water Act. The Board has five constituent authorities : The Bucks County Council, and the Rural District Councils of Aylesbury, Buckingham, Wing and Winslow. The statutory area of supply in the early years covered the rural districts of Buckingham, Wing and Winslow, and that portion of the Aylesbury Rural District not supplied by the Chiltern Hills Spring Water Company. On the 1st October, 1946, the Board formally took over the entire undertaking of the Chiltern Hills Spring Water Company, who supplied the Borough of Aylesbury, the Urban District of Tring, part of the Rural District of Aylesbury, as well as small portions of the Rural Districts of Amersham and Berkhamsted.

After taking over the Chiltern Hills Spring Water Company, the Board found itself with a statutory area some 360 sq. miles in extent, and with a population estimated to be nearly 80,000. Nearly four million gallons per day are pumped, and the total length of mains varying from 15 inch diameter to 2 inch diameter is some 450 miles. While the total quantity of water pumped and the population supplied are not large, being in fact less than would be found in the case of any fair sized town, yet the area of supply covered by the Board is one of the largest statutory areas of any water authority in the country.

The Board has four sources of supply, a fifth under construction and a sixth in contemplation. Of the four existing sources, two are the original sources of the Board, and two were the sources of the Chiltern Hills Spring Water Co. The Board's two sources are at Wendover and Battlesden ; the Wendover source lies between the road and the railway about mid-way between Wendover and Great Missenden. Battlesden lies on the Watling Street near Hockliffe in Bedfordshire. The Wendover source consists of a well and adits driven in the chalk ; the water is of excellent quality, and beyond a small amount of aeration, no further treatment, other than routine chlorination, is required. At Battlesden, water is derived from four boreholes sunk into the lower Greensand, and here a certain amount of treatment is necessary ; this consists of aeration sedimentation, and rapid gravity filtration. The other two sources from which supply is derived, are those formerly belonging to the Chiltern Hills Spring Water Company, namely Dancers End, and New Ground. Dancers End is on the edge of the Chiltern Hills near Tring, and New Ground on the Tring-Berkhamsted Road. Both these two are chalk derived sources ; Dancers End, the original source for Aylesbury has extensive underground adits, but can only be relied upon to a limited extent following long wet periods. New Ground has been for many years the main source of supply for Aylesbury.

The Board is now engaged upon the development of a new source at Hawridge, just north of Chesham, where a borehole has been sunk in the chalk, and where a well is shortly to be dug. Pipelines are now being laid to bring this water to Dancers End and Wendover, from which two places it will flow into the existing distribution system. It is hoped to pump a maximum quantity of two million gallons a day from this source. The Board hopes soon to be able to commence work on the scheme for extracting water from the River Great Ouse to the east of Buckingham, which source will further augment their supplies.

The local authorities in the County are served by the Water Undertakers shown below.

LOCAL AUTHORITY.

WATER UNDERTAKERS.

BOROUGHS.

Aylesbury	The Bucks Water Board.
Buckingham.....	Buckingham Borough Council.
Slough	Slough Borough Council.
	Burnham Ward. The Burnham Water Company.
	Slough Trading Estate. The Slough Estates, Ltd.
Wycombe	Wycombe Borough Council.

URBAN DISTRICTS.

Beaconsfield	The Amersham, Beaconsfield and District Water Company, Holtspur Area, The Marlow Water Company.
Bletchley	Bletchley Urban District Council.
Chesham	Central Area—Chesham Urban District Council. North-West Area—Rickmansworth and Uxbridge Valley Water Company. North-East Area—Great Berkhamsted Waterworks Company. Southern Area—Amersham and Beaconsfield Water Company.
Eton	Borough of New Windsor.
Linslade	Linslade Urban District Council.
Marlow	The Marlow Water Company.
Newport Pagnell ...	Newport Pagnell Urban District Council.
Wolverton	Stony Stratford and Calverton. Wolverton Urban District Council. Wolverton and New Bradwell. The L.M.S. Railway Company.

RURAL DISTRICTS.

Amersham	The Bucks Water Board. The Rickmansworth and Uxbridge Valley Water Company. The Great Berkhamsted Water Company. The Amersham, Beaconsfield and District Water Company.
Aylesbury	The Bucks Water Board.
Buckingham.....	The Bucks Water Board.
Eton	The Amersham, Beaconsfield and District Water Company. Slough Borough Council. The Rickmansworth and Uxbridge Valley Water Company. The Burnham, Dorney and Hitcham Water Company.
Newport Pagnell ...	Newport Pagnell Rural District Council. The Aspley Heath, Aspley Guise and Woburn Sands Joint Water Committee. Lathbury—Newport Pagnell Urban District Council. Stoke Goldington—Stoke Goldington Water Company. Gayhurst—The Hesketh Estate. Tyringham—The Tyringham Estate. Little Brickhill—The Bucks Water Board.
Wing	The Bucks Water Board. Wing Village—Wing Rural District Council. Mentmore Village—The Mentmore Estate.
Winslow	The Bucks Water Board.
Wycombe	Wycombe Rural District Council. Wycombe Borough Council. The Amersham, Beaconsfield and District Water Company. The Rickmansworth and Uxbridge Valley Water Company. The Rural Districts Water Company. The Marlow Water Company.

(ii) **Sewerage and Drainage.** The Rural Water Supplies and Sewerage Act, 1944, enables the Ministry of Health and the County Council to make financial contributions towards schemes of water supply, sewerage and scwage disposal, in rural localities. The Act requires Local Authorities to consult the County Council before submitting schemes to the Minister and to report to the Minister the observations, if any, of the County Council. This arrangement enables the County Council to express their views on the scope of schemes in their area and to encourage and assist local authorities in considering and determining the scope of comprehensive schemes when circumstances indicate that such schemes are preferable to a more local solution.

All the Rural District Councils concerned employed Consulting Engineers for the preparation of schemes under the Act and the schemes submitted to the County Council since the Act came into operation, are set out below.

Rural Water Supplies and Sewerage Act, 1944.

List of Schemes submitted under the Act to 31st December, 1946.

(1)	(2)	(3)
Local Authority	Parish.	Population provided for.
Aylesbury R.D.C.	Stoke Mandeville	815
	Dinton.....	485
	Kingswood and Grendon Underwood	400
	Quainton.....	1,200
	Long Crendon	1,400
	Ludgershall	300
	Hardwick and Weedon	682
	Oving	345
Buckingham R.D.C.	Oakley.....	450
	Akeley.....	350
	Tingewick	800
	Padbury	500
	Adstock	300
	Thornborough	550
	Twyford	450
	Charndon	700
Eton R.D.C.	Marsh Gibbon	600
	Farnham Royal	13,000
	Stoke Poges	
	Wexham	
	Denham	8,000
	Taplow	3,000
	Datchet	9,000
	Wraysbury	
Newport Pagnell R.D.C.	Horton	
	Hanslope	1,259
	Emberton	500
	Bradwell	500
	Bow Brickhill	450
	Castlethorpe	500
Wing R.D.C.	Lavendon	650
	Soulbury	600
	Pitstone	436
Winslow R.D.C.	Ivinghoe Aston	195
	Drayton Parslow	450
	North Marston	500
	Stewkley	1,300
Wycombe R.D.C.	Winslow	2,000
	Wooburn Valley Scheme	16,000
Totals		68,667

The total estimated cost of these schemes based on 1939 prices is £883,286.

The County Council approved these schemes for the purposes of Section 2 (2) of the Act, subject to the Minister of Health approving the schemes and agreeing to make contributions towards the expenditure involved and also subject to certain conditions in various cases.

(iii) **Housing.** The Bucks Rural Housing Committee was formed in 1944 at the request of the Ministry of Health, so as to provide a central advisory body on rural housing for the County of Bucks. This Committee consists of members representing the Bucks County Council, all the Rural District Councils in the County, together with representatives of the British Legion, The Bucks Federation of Trades Councils, The Central Landowners Association, and The Women's Institute and Townswomen's Guild.

Thus the experience and resourcefulness of those interested in rural housing are combined in one committee for the first time. The Committee is able therefore to deal with common problems on a collective basis, to formulate standards for better housing and to agree and recommend general lines of policy.

The Ministry of Health has directed all Rural District Councils to undertake a comprehensive survey of the condition of all working-class houses in their areas and to classify those houses into prescribed categories. This is the first survey of rural housing conditions to be carried out on a nation-wide scale.

The Bucks Rural Housing Committee has compiled a schedule of standards of housing fitness—against which all houses inspected in the survey are being measured and classified. These standards also apply to works of improvement and reconditioning under the Housing Acts, and have been adopted by every Rural District Council in the County. This schedule of standards is now available in printed form and is of value to all interested in rural housing.

With reference to new housing, the Minister of Health commenced publication of housing progress reports in January, 1946, and the following table shows the progress made by the local authorities in Bucks up to 31st December, 1946.

New Housing—Summary of Housing Progress Reports.

Local Authority.	Temporary Housing.		Permanent Housing.	
	Under Cons.	Completed.	Under Cons.	Completed.
Boroughs.				
Aylesbury	45	102	264	43
Buckingham.....	10	—	24	6
High Wycombe	—	50	283	62
Slough	7	393	183	52
Urban Districts.				
Beaconsfield	—	—	35	32
Bletchley	—	—	66	18
Chesham	—	35	60	14
Eton	—	12	15	2
Linslade	—	—	30	—
Marlow	—	—	43	12
Newport Pagnell.....	—	—	42	—
Wolverton	—	90	31	29
Rural Districts.				
Amersham	90	42	164	85
Aylesbury	—	—	92	45
Buckingham.....	45	4	52	6
Eton	—	—	149	48
Newport Pagnell.....	—	—	94	26
Wing	—	—	73	7
Winslow	—	—	29	19
Wycombe	50	30	188	49
	247	758	1,917	555

SECTION D.—INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

(i) Food and Drugs.

The Chief Inspector of Weights and Measures submits the following Report for 1946 :—

During the year 1,719 samples of food and drugs were taken.

The number of samples submitted to the Public Analyst was 461, 64 of which were reported against. Of the remaining 1,258, 1,252 consisted of milk samples and 6 of spirit samples tested by the Inspectors in the Department's Laboratory. Of the 461 samples

sent to the Public Analyst, 44 consisted of milk, 27 suspected of adulteration, while the remaining 17 were the consequented "follow up" samples, *i.e.*, taken on "appeal to cow" or "in course of delivery."

In addition to the above, 500 informal samples of milk were taken on delivery to schools in accordance with the arrangements for the supervision of milk under the "Milk in Schools Scheme." Three of these were slightly deficient in fat, due to bad "bulking" on the part of the vendors, and warnings were given.

Samples of milk were taken on behalf of the Public Assistance Committee and the various institutions in the County, at the Mental Hospital and Manor House and on behalf of hospitals, London County Council educational establishments and Residential Nurseries.

The proportion of samples reported against by the Public Analyst dropped from 19% in 1945 to 14% in the present year. The operation and increasing scope of the Labelling of Food Order is undoubtedly a prominent factor in this decrease and will probably be more apparent in a year's time.

There was the usual crop of milk cases; 10 for adulteration with water and one seriously deficient in fat. All were successfully prosecuted, the fines imposed, with costs, amounting to £140 3s. 0d.

In all, 17 cases were prosecuted and convictions obtained, the total fines and costs amounting to £266 6s. 6d.

(ii) Food and Drugs Act, Part II. (Milk and Dairies) Order.

435 Samples of milk taken, mainly at places of production, were submitted for microscopical examination and animal inoculation test, the number of cows involved totalling 7,254. A further 496 similar samples were taken on delivery to schools in connection with the supervision of the Milk in Schools Scheme. As a result of all this sampling, 20 cows were slaughtered under the Tuberculosis Order, while statutory notices were served on the owners of 173 cows suffering from scheduled diseases and whose milk was unfit for human consumption.

The number of producers licensed to use a special designation during the year was 348 (116 "Accredited" and 232 "Tuberculin Tested"). 19 Licensees relinquished their licences through removal or other causes. One licence was suspended for a period.

1,002 Samples were taken from licensed producers, 140 of which failed to pass the prescribed test. In addition, 158 pre-licence "check" samples were taken.

The number of complaints from other local authorities was six received from the London County Council. As a result of investigation, four tuberculous cows were slaughtered, but the alleged infection was not traced in the other two cases.

The total number of cows giving tubercular milk slaughtered under the Tuberculosis Order during the year was therefore 24.

SECTION E.—PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

(i) General.

Apart from the usual incidence of seasonal cases of infectious disease, it is again gratifying to record that there has been no outbreak on which any comment is required.

The table at the end of the Report (Section F (f)) gives the number of cases of infectious diseases notified in urban and rural districts.

(ii) Vaccinations.

The County is divided into 61 vaccination districts, in which 48 Public Vaccinators are employed. Public Vaccinators are also appointed for the Council's Public Assistance Institutions.

The Registrar-General requires two returns to be submitted to him annually, one in respect of successful primary vaccinations and re-vaccinations performed by Public Vaccinators and Medical Officers of Public Assistance Institutions, and the other in respect of the vaccinations of children whose births were registered in the previous year.

These returns are summarised as follows for 1946 :—

No. of successful Primary Vaccinations.			No. of successful re-vaccinations of persons who had been successfully vaccinated at some previous time.
Under one year of age.	One year and upwards.	Total.	
1226	198	1424	116

(iii) Diphtheria Immunisation.

Continued good progress has been made in this matter, and in most instances local authorities have co-operated in securing the immunisation of cases in their area. The table (h) in section F, set out at the end of this report gives an indication of the work carried out in the various districts.

During 1946 welfare centres have co-operated as far as possible with local authorities in effecting immunisation of children under 5 years of age. During the year 3,034 children were immunised, including 113 receiving a renewal dose, as compared with 2,932 in 1945.

In order to secure immunisation of children living in remote areas, and therefore unable to attend an infant welfare centre, the general practitioner scheme instituted during 1943 was continued. This scheme provides for immunisation of these children by the family doctor, to whom they are referred by the local health visitor. During the year 405 cases were immunised under this scheme, as compared with 208 in 1945, these figures being included in those quoted above.

(iv) Cancer.

The County Council have considered the scheme for "A Cancer Service for Berks, Bucks, Northants and Oxon" published by the Berks, Bucks and Oxon Regional Hospitals Council, and have subscribed in general to the objects set out in this document.

The document is a valuable one, giving as it does a survey of the scope and extent of the problem, and particularly for the suggestions to remedy present defects and to provide a complete service.

There is little doubt that before the County Council can go very far with the implementation of this scheme, the responsibility for the work will have been transferred to the Regional Hospitals Board, but this document should help to lighten their labours in the early stages.

(v) Venereal Diseases.

The arrangements for the treatment of venereal diseases through the London and Home Counties Scheme, The General Hospital, Northampton, and the Radcliffe Infirmary, Oxford, continued to function as in previous years. The County Council Clinics established at Aylesbury, High Wycombe and Windsor have operated most satisfactorily.

The following table shows the work carried out at the various centres :—

	London.		Northants.		Oxford.	
	1945	1946	1945	1946	1945	1946
No. of New Patients	136	163	47	81	10	20
Total No. of Attendances	1022	1054	254	483	101	142
Total No. of In-patient days	135	97	62	31	2	—

Pathological Specimens—**From Centres—Detection of—**

Spirochaetes	1	3	6	1	—	—
Gonococci	434	279	69	157	69	44
Wasserman Reaction	579	404	70	110	24	36
Others	664	413	13	38	7	5

For Practitioners—**Detection of—**

Spirochaetes	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gonococci	32	927	—	—	—	—
Wasserman Reaction	1125	1293	—	—	—	—
Others	638	526	—	—	—	—

	Aylesbury.		Windsor.		High Wycombe.	
	1945	1946	1945	1946	1945	1946
No. of New Patients	184	269	349	295	176	261
Total No. of Attendances	1445	1790	2970	2192	1800	2171
Total No. of In-patient days	13	28	—	—	—	—

In July, 1945, arrangements were made with the Royal Bucks Hospital at Aylesbury for in-patient treatment of certain cases of syphilis by penicillin, and in 1946 three such patients were admitted.

(vi). Tuberculosis.**(a) General.**

It was indicated in the report for 1945 that there would be changes in the tuberculosis services in the County following the retirement of Dr. Burra who for many years had been Tuberculosis Officer. In fact a report on the tuberculosis services in the county was under consideration by a special Sub-Committee set up for the purpose. Eventually as a first step a Chest Consultant (part-time) and two Tuberculosis Officers were appointed. They are making a special survey of the tuberculosis provisions for their respective Areas, which is now practically complete, and a scheme is being prepared for a complete re-organisation of the tuberculosis dispensary service. Full details will be incorporated in the report for next year.

It has also been possible to establish an After-Care Committee in Slough. A Welfare Officer has been appointed to work in conjunction with this Care Committee and the Tuberculosis Centre in Slough.

(b) Institutional Treatment. The majority of pulmonary tuberculosis cases have been treated at the Berks and Bucks Joint Board Sanatorium at Peppard Common, and surgical cases have received treatment at the Wingfield-Morris Orthopaedic Hospital, Headington. In addition, owing to the lack of suitable accommodation, a number of patients have received treatment at outside institutions, the number of these beds totalling 29 at 31st December. The loss of the beds at Saunderton Sanatorium has been felt, particularly in regard to the more gravely ill cases of pulmonary tuberculosis. The length of the waiting list for pulmonary men and women has caused grave concern. The following table shows the admissions and discharges to and from Peppard Sanatorium during the year.

	In the Institution 1-1-46	Admitted during year	Discharged or transferred	Died in Institution	Remaining in on 31-12-46
Men	38	74	57	10	45
Women	45	52	45	10	42
Children	9	13	11	—	11

(c) Dispensary Work. The following table summarises the work of the six dispensaries during the year.

RETURN SHOWING THE WORK OF THE DISPENSARIES DURING THE YEAR ENDED 31/12/46.

DIAGNOSIS	PULMONARY.				NON-PULMONARY.				TOTAL.				GRAND TOTAL
	ADULTS		CHILDREN		ADULTS		CHILDREN		ADULTS		CHILDREN		
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
A. (1) Number of definite cases of Tuberculosis on the Dispensary Register at the beginning of the Year	570	469	14	18	51	33	70	47	621	502	84	65	1272
(2) Transfers from other areas ...	28	23	1	—	2	1	1	—	30	24	2	—	56
(3) Lost sight of cases returned ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
B. Number of New Cases diagnosed as tuberculosis during Year :—													
(1) Class T.B. minus	47	36	3	—	—	—	—	—	47	36	3	—	86
(2) Class T.B. plus	46	26	—	—	—	—	—	—	46	26	—	—	72
(3) Non-pulmonary	—	—	—	—	6	4	3	4	6	4	3	4	17
C. Number of Cases included in A and B, written off the Dispensary Register during the Year as :—													
(1) Recovered	10	9	—	—	1	2	9	1	11	11	9	1	32
(2) Dead (all Causes)	47	26	—	1	—	—	—	—	47	26	—	1	74
(3) Removed to Other Areas	36	32	1	—	2	1	1	—	38	33	2	1	74
(4) For Other Reasons	2	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	7	—	—	9
D. Number of definite Cases of Tuberculosis on the Dispensary Register at the end of the Year	597	480	17	17	56	35	64	50	653	515	81	66	1315

With more efficient and modern facilities available at the dispensaries, there is a welcome increasing tendency on the part of the Medical Practitioner to consult the Tuberculosis Officers.

(d) **Notifications.** The following table shows notifications of tuberculosis during the period 1941–1946 (inclusive) :—

	PULMONARY	NON-PULMONARY.
1941.....	149	55
1942.....	165	71
1943.....	158	58
1944.....	183	65
1945.....	179	61
1946.....	176	69

There seems to be a reluctance on the part of some Medical Practitioners to notify under the Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1930, cases of tuberculosis coming to their notice.

(e) **Deaths.** The number of deaths from tuberculosis during the period 1941–1946 (inclusive) is given below :—

1941.....	192	1944.....	144
1942.....	138	1945.....	157
1943.....	164	1946.....	132

(f) **X-Ray Facilities.** Owing to the absence of X-ray apparatus at the tuberculosis dispensaries, arrangements have had to be continued with the local hospitals, etc. The principle of having X-ray sets sited at the clinics is under consideration, and it is hoped to have sets available at the larger clinics during the coming year.

(g) **Artificial Pneumo-Thorax Treatment.** The Tuberculosis Officers have undertaken the whole of this work in connection with out-patients.

(h) **Maintenance Allowances.** The scheme for the payment of the special Government allowances to certain categories of patients functions satisfactorily. During the year 88 new applications were received of which 77 were approved, including 11 discretionary and 8 special grants. It is mentioned however, that the exclusion from the scheme of certain classes, causes disappointment to the patient and embarrassment to the doctor.

(i) **Mass Miniature Radiography.** There is still no indication of a mass radiography unit being supplied for use in this county. It is hoped however, that in the near future, a set may be loaned from a neighbouring authority, for short periods.

NOTIFICATIONS AND MORTALITY, 1946.

AGE PERIODS	NOTIFICATIONS				DEATHS.			
	Pulmonary		Non-pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0-1.....	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
1-5.....	2	1	5	7	2	1	4	3
5-10.....	1	1	6	10	—	1	1	1
10-15.....	—	2	9	4				
15-20.....	6	9	4	4				
20-25.....	16	14	2	3	36	31	5	3
25-35.....	30	25	3	4				
35-45.....	17	6	1	3				
45-55.....	18	6	—	2	23	10	—	1
55-65.....	10	2	—	1				
65 and upwards	7	2	1	—	6	3	—	—
Totals.....	107	69	31	38	67	47	10	8

Grand Total—245

Grand Total—132

SECTION F.—TABLES, ETC.

(a) LIST OF SANITARY AUTHORITIES.

*District.**Medical Officer of Health.*

URBAN DISTRICTS.

Aylesbury, Borough of ...	J. T. C. SIMS ROBERTS, M.B., CH.B., D.P.H., Barrister at Law.
Beaconsfield	T. P. EVANS, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.
Bletchley	A. MICHAEL CRITCHLEY, M.D., CH.B., D.P.H.
Buckingham, Borough of ...	A. MICHAEL CRITCHLEY, M.D., CH.B., D.P.H.
Chesham	T. P. EVANS, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.
Eton	J. W. WEBB, M.B., B.S., D.P.H. (Temporary).
Linslade	M. C. ROTHCOPE, M.B., B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
Marlow	F. H. P. WILLS, L.M.S.S.A.
Newport Pagnell.....	C. H. F. BAILEY, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
Slough	J. W. WEBB, M.B., B.S., D.P.H. (Temporary).
Stratford and Wolverton ...	D. W. A. BULL, M.D., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
Wycombe, Borough of	A. J. MUIR, M.B., CH.B., B.HY., D.P.H.

RURAL DISTRICTS.

Amersham	H. ENGLAND, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
Aylesbury	J. T. C. SIMS ROBERTS, M.B., CH.B., D.P.H., Barrister at Law.
Buckingham.....	A. MICHAEL CRITCHLEY, M.D., CH.B., D.P.H.
Eton	J. W. WEBB, M.B., B.S., D.P.H. (Temporary).
Newport Pagnell.....	C. H. F. BAILEY, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
Wing	W. H. SQUARE, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S.
Winslow	J. T. C. SIMS ROBERTS, M.B., CH.B., D.P.H., Barrister at Law.
Wycombe	F. H. P. WILLS, L.M.S.S.A.

(b) REGISTERED NURSING HOMES.

	NAME AND ADDRESS.					DESCRIPTION.
ADSTOCK	Rose Villa					Aged, Infirm
AYLESBURY	" Rosser," 31, Tindal Road ...					Surgical, Medical, Aged, Infirm
"	The Gables, 123, Wendover Road, Aylesbury					Maternity, Medical or Minor Surgical, Aged, Infirm
"	" Tovell," 8, Spencer Road ...					Maternity
BEACONSFIELD	The Kinellan Nursing Home Penn Road					Maternity, Medical, Acute Surgical, Aged, Infirm
"	St. Joseph's Home... ..					Maternity, Acute Surgical, Medical or Minor Surgical, Aged, Infirm
"	Bryn Glyn, Penn Road					Medical, Minor Surgical, Aged, Infirm
BLETCHLEY	Red House Bungalow, High Street					Maternity
CHESHAM BOIS	Tenterden, Bois Lane					Maternity or Medical
GERRARDS CROSS	Chalfonts Nursing Home... ..					Maternity, Acute Surgical, Medical or Minor Surgical, Aged, Infirm
"	Lyncroft, Packhorse Road ...					Maternity, Medical, Minor Surgical, Aged, Infirm
"	Dawn House, South Park					Medical, Convalescent, Aged, Infirm
HIGH WYCOMBE	St. George's, 123, London Road					Medical, Minor Surgical, Aged, Infirm
"	Sefton, 113, Totteridge Road ...					Maternity, Acute Surgical, Medical, Minor Surgical, Aged, Infirm
LANGLEY	The Moat House					Mental, Nerve
OLNEY... ..	Gresham House					Aged, Infirm

(b) REGISTERED NURSING HOMES (Continued).

				NAME AND ADDRESS.	DESCRIPTION.
OLNEY...	...	...	90, High Street	...	1. Maternity
PRESTWOOD	...	...	Gosfield, High Street	...	Aged, Infirm
Slough	...	...	Heathfield Nursing Home, Heathfield, Uxbridge Villas, Uxbridge Road	...	Aged, Infirm
"	...	...	Parkside Nursing Home, Upton Court Road		Maternity, Surgical, Aged, Infirm
"	...	...	The Nursing Home, Burlington Road		Maternity
STOKE POGES	...	...	Fulmer Grange	...	Medical, Minor Surgical, Aged, Infirm
TAPLOW	...	...	Riverdale, River Road	...	Medical, Minor Surgical, Aged, Infirm
TINGEWICK	...	...	Tingewick Nursing Home...	...	Maternity
WRAYSBURY	...	...	Downham Nursing Home, Rosen- dale, Staines Road	...	Maternity

(c) CHILD WELFARE CENTRES.

NAME OF CENTRE.	SITUATE.	BY WHOM PROVIDED.
AMERSHAM (New Town) ...	Red Cross Hut, Chiltern Avenue, Woodside Road ...	Voluntary Committee
AMERSHAM (Old Town) ...	British Legion Hall, Whielden Street ...	Voluntary Committee
AYLESBURY ...	The Clinic Pebble Lane ...	County Council
BEACONSFIELD ...	The Old Rectory ...	Voluntary Committee
BLEDLOW ...	Village Hall ...	County Council
BLETCHLEY ...	School Clinic, Bletchley Road...	Voluntary Committee
BOURNE END ...	Red Cross Hut, New Road ...	Voluntary Committee
BRADWELL ...	Labour Hall, New Bradwell ...	County Council
BRILL ...	The Institute ...	Voluntary Committee
BUCKINGHAM ...	Congregational School Room, 19 Stratford Road	Voluntary Committee
Diph. Immun. Clinic		
BURNHAM ...	Village Hall, Gore Road ...	Voluntary Committee
CALVERT ...	Clubroom, Brickworks ...	Voluntary Committee
CASTLETHORPE ...	Old School Room ...	Voluntary Committee
CHARTRIDGE ...	Reading Room ...	Voluntary Committee
CHALFONT AND LATIMER ...	St. Mildred's, Church Grove, Little Chalfont ...	Voluntary Committee
CHALFONT ST. GILES'	First Aid Post, Hill House, Deanway ...	Voluntary Committee
CHALFONT ST. PETER ...	Tythe Barn, Swan Farm ...	Voluntary Committee
CHEARSLEY ...	Church Room ...	County Council
CHENIES ...	Florence Brown Memorial Hall, Chorley Wood ...	Voluntary Committee
CHESHAM ...	The School Clinic, Germain Street ...	Voluntary Committee
CIPPENHAM ...	Central Hall, Bowyers Way ...	Voluntary Committee
DATCHET ...	Working Men's Club ...	Voluntary Committee
DENHAM ...	Village Hall ...	County Council
DOWNLEY ...	Village Hall ...	Voluntary Committee
ELLESBOROUGH ...	Village Hall ...	Voluntary Committee
ETON ...	College Arms, High Street ...	Voluntary Committee
ETON WICK ...	Village Hall ...	Voluntary Committee
FARNHAM ROYAL ...	Village Hall ...	Voluntary Committee
FLACKWELL HEATH ...	Temperance Hall ...	Voluntary Committee
FRIETH ...	Village Institute ...	Voluntary Committee
GERRARDS CROSS ...	British Legion Hall ...	Voluntary Committee
GREAT HAMPDEN ...	Parish Room ...	County Council
GREAT HORWOOD ...	Memorial Hall ...	Voluntary Committee
GREAT KINGSHILL ...	Village Hall ...	County Council
GREAT MISSENDEN ...	First Aid Post ...	Voluntary Committee
HADDENHAM ...	Old School Room ...	Voluntary Committee
HAZLEMERE ...	Penn Road Methodist School Room ...	Voluntary Committee
HEDGERLEY ...	Memorial Hall ...	Voluntary Committee
HOLMER GREEN ...	Wesleyan Chapel School Room ...	Voluntary Committee
HORTON ...	Champneys Hall ...	Voluntary Committee
IVER ...	Village Hall ...	County Council
IVER HEATH ...	Village Hall ...	County Council
IVINGHOE ...	Town Hall ...	Voluntary Committee
KIMBLE ...	Stewart Hall ...	Voluntary Committee
LACEY GREEN ...	Memorial Hall ...	County Council
LANE END ...	Memorial Hall ...	Voluntary Committee
LANGLEY ...	Women's Institute Hall ...	County Council
LAVENDON ...	Clubroom, George Inn ...	Voluntary Committee

(c) CHILD WELFARE CENTRES—continued.

NAME OF CENTRE.	SITUATE.	BY WHOM PROVIDED.
LINSLADE	Forster Institute... ..	Voluntary Committee
LONG GRENDON	Old Court House	Voluntary Committee
LOUDWATER	Recreation Hall	Voluntary Committee
MARLOW	Public Library, Chapel Street	Voluntary Committee
NAPHILL	Memorial Hall	Voluntary Committee
NEWPORT PAGNELL	73, High Street	County Council
OLNEY	Church Hall, High Street	Voluntary Committee
PRESTWOOD	Memorial Hall	Voluntary Committee
PRINCES RISBOROUGH	Baptist Church Room	Voluntary Committee
QUANTON	Memorial Hall	County Council
RICHINGS PARK	Church Room	Voluntary Committee
ST. LEONARD'S-CUM-CHOLESBURY	Village Hall, Cholesbury	Voluntary Committee
SEER GREEN AND JORDANS	Baptist School Room	Voluntary Committee
SLOUGH	Health Centre, Burlington Road	Voluntary Committee
SLOUGH, ST. MICHAEL'S	Slough Social Centre	Voluntary Committee
SLOUGH, WEXHAM ROAD	Wexham Road Community Centre	County Council
STEEPLE CLAYDON	Mission Hall	Voluntary Committee
STEWKLEY	Methodist Church School Room	County Council
STOKENCHURCH	Welfare Hut (Women's Institute)	Voluntary Committee
STOKE POGES	Village Hall	Voluntary Committee
STONE	Village Hall	County Council
STONY STRATFORD	St. Giles' Hall	Voluntary Committee
THORNBOROUGH	Church Hall	Voluntary Committee
TINGEWICK	Old School Room	County Council
TWYFORD	Village Hall	Voluntary Committee
TYLERS GREEN	Parish Room	Voluntary Committee
WADDESDON	Village Hall	Voluntary Committee
WENDOVER	Public Hall	Voluntary Committee
WHITCHURCH	Methodist Hall	County Council
WINCHMORE HILL	Memorial Hall	Voluntary Committee
WING	Rothschild Hall	Voluntary Committee
WINSLOW	St. Lawrence Church Hall	County Council
WOBNURN SANDS	Friends' Meeting House	Voluntary Committee
WOLVERTON	Scouts Hall	County Council
WOOBURN GREEN	Drill Hall, Wooburn	County Council
WRAYSBURY	Scout Hut	Voluntary Committee

MOBILE WELFARE CENTRE.

NAME OF CENTRE.	WAITING ROOM.	BY WHOM PROVIDED.
GREAT BRICKHILL	Village Hall	County Council
HANSLOPE	Hut, Cock Hotel, High Street	County Council
MILTON KEYNES	The Swan Inn	County Council
MURSLEY	Old School Room	County Council
NORTH CRAWLEY	The Institute	County Council
SHENLEY	Reading Room	County Council
STOKE GOLDINGTON	Sports Club	County Council
STOKE HAMMOND	Mrs. Scotts, Newton Road	County Council
SWANBOURNE	Old School	County Council
WHADDON	Village Hall	County Council

(d) BIRTH AND DEATH RATES AND INFANT MORTALITY RATE, 1945 and 1946.

DISTRICT	Reg. Gen. Popu- lation 1946	Birth rate per 1,000		Death rate per 1,000		Infant Mortality rate per 1,000 births		Phthisis death rate per 1,000		Maternal Mortality per 1,000 live and stillbirths	
		1945	1946	1945	1946	1945	1946	1945	1946	1945	1946
Aylesbury	18940	17.3	20.1	9.5	10.0	27.2	28.9	0.2	0.5	Nil	2.6
Beaconsfield	6538	15.4	16.7	12.9	10.7	9.9	9.2	0.8	0.5	Nil	Nil
Bletchley	8342	17.1	18.1	11.5	10.5	41.1	33.1	0.6	Nil	Nil	Nil
Buckingham	3439	18.1	23.0	13.9	12.8	93.7	50.6	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Chesham	11030	16.5	19.9	14.1	11.7	16.9	22.7	0.7	0.5	Nil	Nil
Eton	4414	13.3	12.0	7.5	7.2	52.6	37.7	Nil	0.5	Nil	Nil
Linslade	2825	13.4	15.6	14.1	13.5	26.3	45.5	0.4	Nil	Nil	Nil
Marlow	6009	13.1	23.8	13.7	14.3	46.3	42.0	0.3	0.5	Nil	Nil
Newport Pagnell ...	4313	13.6	16.5	11.7	16.0	Nil	14.1	Nil	0.2	Nil	Nil
Slough	63040	18.9	20.9	8.4	8.3	32.5	31.1	0.5	0.5	0.9	0.7
Wolverton	13590	12.7	17.9	14.0	12.5	34.5	24.7	0.5	0.3	Nil	4.0
Wycombe	39220	16.1	18.7	10.2	8.8	31.9	15.0	0.4	0.5	1.6	Nil
Total Urban ...	181700	16.9	19.5	10.4	9.8	32.1	26.8	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.8
Amersham	38720	13.4	16.1	10.5	10.7	37.2	33.7	0.3	0.2	1.9	3.1
Aylesbury	23860	17.1	18.5	11.5	11.6	24.3	27.1	0.4	0.2	4.7	2.2
Buckingham	7641	18.3	18.2	13.0	13.5	21.0	36.0	0.3	0.4	Nil	Nil
Eton	39020	17.1	18.1	10.8	10.1	24.3	45.4	0.3	0.3	5.9	1.4
Newport Pagnell ...	12890	17.5	20.6	13.2	14.0	35.2	26.4	0.2	0.3	Nil	Nil
Wing	7148	15.2	18.2	18.4	18.0	82.6	7.7	0.3	0.3	Nil	Nil
Winslow	7011	14.5	18.0	12.5	14.7	28.8	47.6	0.3	0.1	Nil	Nil
Wycombe	35050	16.9	17.2	11.2	9.0	42.2	31.6	0.3	0.1	1.6	Nil
Total Rural ...	171340	16.1	17.7	11.6	11.2	33.7	34.0	0.3	0.2	2.8	1.3
County	353040	16.5	18.6	11.0	10.5	32.9	30.1	0.4	0.3	1.7	1.0
England and Wales		16.1	19.1	11.4	11.5	46.0	43.0	—	—	1.8	1.4

(c) COMPARATIVE TABLE OF BIRTH, DEATH AND INFANT MORTALITY RATES FOR THE
TEN YEAR PERIOD, 1937-1946.

Year.	BIRTH RATE per 1,000 population.				DEATH RATE per 1,000 population.				INFANT MORTALITY RATE per 1,000 births.			
	Urban	Rural	County	England and Wales	Urban	Rural	County	England and Wales	Urban	Rural	County	England and Wales
1937	15.5	14.1	14.8	14.9	10.4*	10.3*	11.3	12.4	38.7	42.2	40.4	58.0
1938	15.9	13.5	14.7	15.1	9.5*	10.4*	10.0	11.6	34.6	29.5	32.2	53.0
1939	16.1	14.4	15.3	15.0	9.9*	9.3*	10.5	12.1	39.0	33.5	38.7	50.0
1940	14.0	12.4	13.2	14.6	11.8*	10.9*	11.5	14.3	48.5	43.7	48.5	55.0
1941	12.5	11.5	12.0	14.2	9.6	10.9	10.3	12.9	38.9	42.9	45.0	59.0
1942	16.1	14.7	15.4	15.8	9.1	10.9	10.5	11.6	34.8	32.8	33.8	49.0
1943	16.8	15.7	16.3	16.5	9.8	11.1	10.5	12.1	37.1	35.2	36.2	49.0
1944	18.8	17.7	18.3	17.6	10.1	11.7	10.9	11.6	36.5	35.0	35.8	46.0
1945	16.9	16.1	16.5	16.1	10.4	11.6	11.0	11.4	32.1	33.7	32.9	46.0
1946	19.5	17.7	18.6	19.1	9.8	11.2	10.5	11.5	26.8	34.0	30.1	43.0

*Corrected for age and sex distribution.

(f) NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES IN URBAN AND
RURAL DISTRICTS, 1946.

DISTRICT	Tuber- culosis		Ophthalmia Neonatorum	Puerperal Pyrexia	Cerebro Spinal Fever	Poliomyelitis	Encephalitis Lethargica	Influenza	Pneumonia	Malaria	Dysentery	Small Pox	Enteric Fever	Diphtheria	Scarlet Fever	Chicken Pox	Whooping Cough	Measles and German Measles
	Pulmonary	Other Forms																
URBAN																		
Aylesbury ...	14	2	—	3	2	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	12	—	47	38
Beaconsfield	4	1	—	5	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	7	2	—	2	11
Bletchley ...	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	13	—	1	—	—	—	9	—	23	13
Buckingham	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	3
Chesham ...	4	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25	—	4	—
Eton	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	7	1	—	5	72
Linslade	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	5	2	2	3
Marlow	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	4	—	13	1
Newport																		
Pagnell ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Slough	44	25	—	13	—	2	—	—	25	1	3	—	—	15	61	—	236	611
Wolverton ...	6	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	—	—	—	—	—	17	74	63	2
Wycombe ...	12	4	4	4	2	2	—	—	6	—	2	—	—	1	26	—	15	39
Total Urban	93	35	5	27	5	7	—	—	69	3	7	1	1	32	163	76	410	793
RURAL.																		
Amersham ...	12	7	3	13	3	2	—	—	11	—	—	—	—	3	43	—	95	85
Aylesbury ...	10	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	2	2	5	—	—	—	15	—	15	66
Buckingham	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	50	2	—
Eton	17	12	—	3	—	1	—	—	24	—	1	—	—	1	1	56	62	287
Newport																		
Pagnell ...	2	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	1	8	—	24	19
Wing	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	2	—	—	1	4	13	12	1
Winslow	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	17	1
Wycombe ...	14	8	—	2	—	2	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	5	31	—	39	31
Total Rural	56	30	4	19	6	5	—	—	53	2	8	—	—	11	108	119	266	490
Total for County ...	149	65	9	46	11	12	—	—	122	5	15	1	1	43	271	195	676	1283

(g) CAUSES OF DEATH AT DIFFERENT PERIODS OF LIFE IN THE ADMINISTRATIVE
COUNTY OF BUCKINGHAM, 1946.

29

AGGREGATE OF URBAN DISTRICTS										AGGREGATE OF RURAL DISTRICTS.						
CAUSES OF DEATH.		Sex.	All Ages	0-1	1-	5-	15-	45-	65-	All Ages	0-1	1-	5-	15-	45-	65-
ALL CAUSES		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	979	62	8	7	64	198	640
1	Typhoid and Parat. Fevers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	935	41	7	3	54	172	658
2	Cerebro-Spinal Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
3	Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
4	Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	—	—	—	1	2	—
5	Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6.	Tuberculosis of Resp. System	M	48	—	—	—	24	20	3	19	—	1	—	12	3	3
7	Other Forms of Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	—	—	—	10	3	—
8	Syphilitic Disease	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	—	1	1	2	—	—
9	Influenza	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	1	—	—	1	2	—
10	Measles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
11	Ac. Polio-Myel. and Polio-Enceph.	M	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	15	—	—	—	1	5	9
12	Ac. Inf. Enceph.	F	3	—	—	—	2	—	1	13	—	1	—	2	—	10
13	Cancer of Buc. Cav. and Oesoph. (M)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
14	Cancer of Stomach and Duodenum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15	Cancer of Breast	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
16	Cancer of all other sites	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

(h) RETURN—DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION FOR THE YEAR 1946.

1 District.	2 No. of children who received full course.		3. Approx. estimated No. of children in area mid. 1946		4. Estimated % of children under 3 immunised at 31-12-46.		5 No. of cases of diphtheria notified in 1946 (0-15 years).	6 No. of cases in Col. 3 known to have completed immunisation not less than 12 weeks before onset of disease.	7. No. of deaths from diphtheria of children under 15.	8 No. of deaths in Col. 7 where known to have completed immunisation.
	Under 5	5-15 yrs.	Under 5	5-15 yrs.	Under 5	5-15 yrs.				
Urban Districts.										
Aylesbury	163	86	1520	2430	60%	80%	—	—	—	—
Beaconsfield	33	15	506	796	65%	80%	5	—	—	—
Bletchley	57	25	573	1090	70%	80%	—	—	—	—
Buckingham	24	10	260	494	70%	75%	1	—	—	—
Chesham	182	32	820	1400	70%	90%	—	—	—	—
Eton	40	12	340	650	55%	85%	5	—	—	—
Linslade	20	—	200	360	60%	70%	—	—	—	—
Marlow	83	—	470	874	60%	80%	—	—	—	—
Newport Pagnell ...	36	19	318	560	60%	90%	—	—	—	—
Slough	741	329	4920	9220	65%	87%	11	10	—	—
Wolverton	115	82	871	1710	70%	90%	—	—	—	—
Wycombe	462	106	3020	5660	55%	86%	1	1	—	—
Rural Districts.										
Amersham	156	15	2790	4920	50%	60%	—	—	—	—
Aylesbury	174	45	1920	2990	60%	80%	—	—	—	—
Buckingham	127	12	578	1080	70%	85%	—	—	—	—
Eton	328	186	3040	5560	52%	70%	—	—	—	—
Newport Pagnell ...	117	56	952	1640	60%	80%	—	—	—	—
Wing	39	27	510	900	50%	70%	—	—	—	—
Winslow	70	50	532	986	50%	65%	—	—	—	—
Wycombe	395	114	2710	4970	75%	90%	1	—	—	—

